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## Three New Aphid Parasites from the Pacific Coast. (Hymenoptera: Braconidae, Aphidiinae)

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Recently I received a large collection of nicely preserved Aphidiinae for identification from Dr. Evert I. Schlinger, of the Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside, California. The specimens had been reared from various aphid hosts and included three new species, two of them in long series. All three are described here.

### *Aphidius* (*Protaphidius*) *ponderosae*, new species

In Smith's key (1944, Contrib. Zool. Ent., Ohio State Univ., No. 6, p. 37) this species runs to *californicus* Ashmead. It differs conspicuously from that species, however, in being much larger, and in having the mesoscutum delicately sculptured and the metacarpus nearly as long as the stigma. In *californicus* the mesoscutum is smooth and polished and the metacarpus is only half as long as the stigma.

*Female*.—Length about 3.5 mm. Head strongly transverse and noticeably wider than the thorax; face more than three times as broad as long from antennal foramina to base of clypeus, usually with a little weak and indefinite roughening below antennae; malar space one-third as long as eye; temples strongly receding from the eyes; antennae with 20 to 22, usually 20, segments; ocellular line about three times as long as diameter of an ocellus.

Mesoscutum very delicately coriaceous and subopaque; notaulices weak but usually distinct; scutellum smooth and pol-

ished; propodeum largely smooth but usually with a little weak, indefinite sculpture; a median longitudinal carina on dorsal face of propodeum, and from its caudal end a transverse carina extending each side to the spiracle; longitudinal carinae on posterior declivity of propodeum wanting, and the areola, therefore, incomplete; pleura smooth and polished. Stigma hardly twice as long as broad; metacarpus nearly as long as stigma; stub of second abscissa of radius not, or barely, longer than intercubitus.

Abdominal petiole weakly rugulose, except basally and just before apical margin where it is smooth; remainder of abdomen smooth.

*Male*.—Essentially like the female, but antennae with 21 to 23, usually 22, segments.

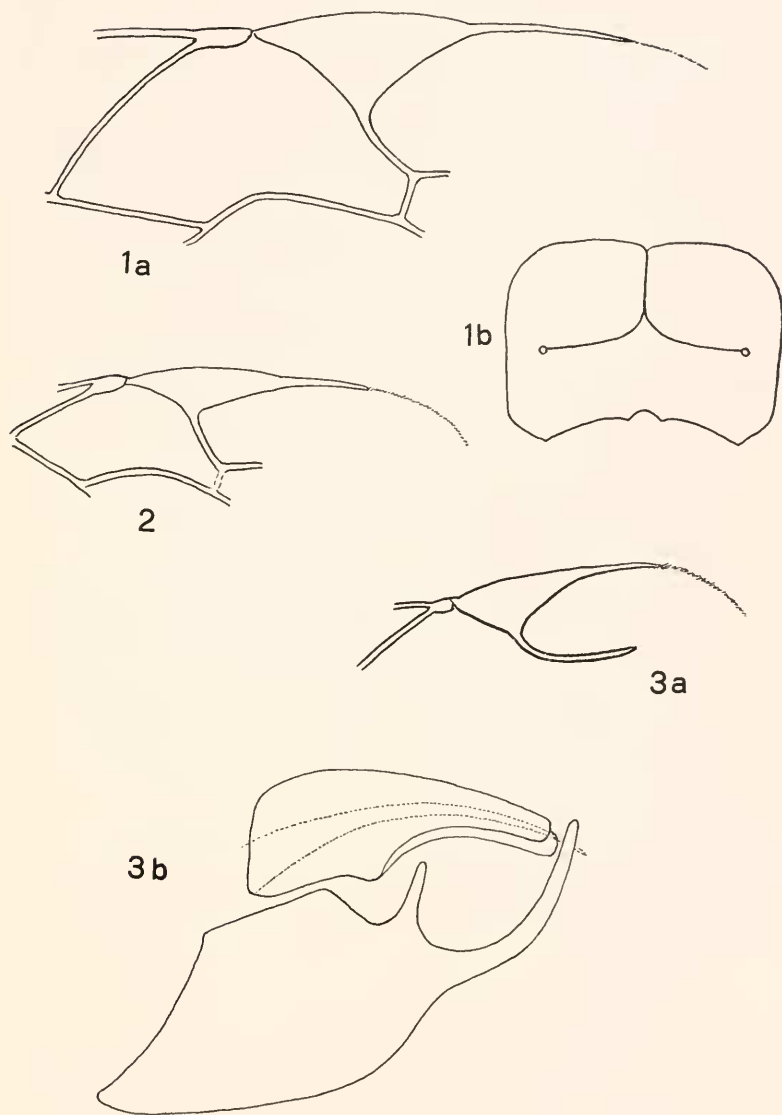
*Type*.—U. S. National Museum No. 64229.

*Type-locality*.—Cold Spring Camp, Allison Pass, Hozameen Mts., in E. C. Manning Provincial Park, New Westminster Sector, BRITISH COLUMBIA, elev. 4,450 ft.

Described from 21 females, including holotype, and 11 males reared from *Cinara* sp. on *Pinus ponderosa* by Evert I. Schlinger, June 4, 1957.

### ***Aphidius (Aphidius) alius*, new species**

This is apparently very similar to *confusus* Ashmead, where it will run in Smith's key (1944, Contrib. Zool. Ent., Ohio State Univ., No. 6, p. 51). Unfortunately, the holotype and only known specimen of *confusus* is headless, and a thoroughly satisfactory comparison is, therefore, impossible; but the present species differs from that incomplete type specimen in having all coxae yellow and the abdomen behind the petiole piceous to black; in the type of *confusus* the hind coxae are black and the abdomen is almost entirely testaceous. In addition, the new species has the metacarpus considerably shorter in relation to the length of the stigma than it is in *confusus*. From *nigriteleus* Smith, which it also closely resembles, it may be distinguished by its much shorter metacarpus, which is not longer than the



## EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

1, *Aphidius* (*Protaphidius*) *ponderosae*, n. sp.: a, part of forewing; b, propodeum. 2, *Aphidius* (*A.*) *alius*, n. sp., part of forewing. 3, *Trioxyx* (*Acanthocaudus*) *schlingeri*, n. sp.: a, part of forewing; b, ovipositor sheath and last sternite.

first abscissa of radius, by its smoother abdominal petiole, by its black prothorax, and by the female antennae being blackish throughout.

*Female*.—Length about 2.3 mm. Head smooth and shiny; eyes large and prominent, converging below; malar space shorter than clypeus; temples somewhat convex but receding rather strongly; antennae with 15 or 16 segments (15 in two, 16 in three, of type series), all flagellar segments at least twice as long as broad.

Thorax smooth and polished; propodeum with a median longitudinal carina extending from base to middle and behind this a narrow, subpentagonal areola, costulae well developed; metacarpus and first abscissa of radius subequal; stub of second abscissa of radius slightly longer than intercubitus, which is very weak.

Abdomen smooth and shiny except for a little faint sculpture on basal half of petiole.

Black; clypeus yellow or brownish yellow; face sometimes more or less brownish; propodeum occasionally ferruginous; wings hyaline; all coxae and trochanters yellow, although the hind coxae may be a little darkened at bases; all femora, tibiae and tarsi usually a little infuscated.

*Male*.—Antennae 18-segmented in the two males of the type series. Otherwise like the female.

*Type*.—U. S. National Museum No. 64230.

*Type-locality*.—Riverside, CALIFORNIA.

Described from five females and two males reared April 16, 1957, from *Macrosiphum rosae* (L.) on *Rosa* sp. by Evert I. Schlinger.

### ***Trioxys (Acanthocaudus) schlingeri*, new species**

This is the third Nearctic species of the subgenus *Acanthocaudus*. It closely resembles *tissoti* Smith, but it lacks the distinct, median longitudinal carina on the basal half of propodeum which distinguishes that species; and the eyes are more definitely convergent below.

*Female*.—Length about 2.2 mm. Head smooth and polished; malar space about as long as median length of clypeus; face noticeably narrower at base of clypeus than at antennal foramina; temples convex, not receding from the eyes; antennae 12-segmented, the first flagellar segment slightly the longest, the apical segment usually a little the shortest, the remainder subequal.

Thorax smooth and polished except for a little vague sculpture on posterior declivity of propodeum; propodeal areola not distinctly defined.

Abdomen, including petiole, smooth and polished; the last three tergites each with a row of short, stout spines along the caudal margin; spiracles of petiole prominent, at or slightly behind middle; ovipositor sheath and posterior prongs as illustrated.

Head and thorax black; clypeus, pleura and propodeum often more or less brownish or piceous; antennae piceous to black; wings hyaline; legs piceous. Abdomen brownish yellow on petiole and apical segments; middle segments piceous.

*Male*.—Like the female in essential characters, except that the antennae are 13-segmented.

*Type*.—U. S. National Museum No. 64231.

*Type-locality*.—Skihist Camp, 5 miles east of Lytton, BRITISH COLUMBIA, elev. 580 ft.

Described from the female holotype and many paratypes of both sexes reared at the type locality June 2, 1957, from *Macrosiphum ambrosiae* (Thomas) by Evert I. Schlinger. I take pleasure in naming this species for Dr. Schlinger, who reared all three species described in this paper.